

DAYLIGHT PLAN FAILS

Government Clerks Vote
Against Movement

LARGE MAJORITY PREFERS

Present 9 to 4:30 Arrangement—Desire
to Sleep Rather Than Recreation.
Hour in Bed Worth Two or
Three on Ball Field.

Washington, May 26.—The daylight hours movement has failed miserably in Washington. The government clerks have decided that they prefer the present 9 to 4:30 arrangement, and have voted down the proposed reform by two to one. The cabinet officers in whose departments the clerks were allowed to pass judgment on the daylight working scheme, profess to be greatly surprised at the result. They are also highly amused at the chief reason given for rejecting the proposal. It was simply that the clerks preferred sleep to recreation. They decided that the hour in bed in the morning was worth two or three on the ball field or golf course in the afternoon.

Of course, the scheme to start work at eight and quit at 2:30 during the summer months had some supporters. They were almost exclusively men whose service for the government has not yet killed their ambition and interest in life. They were willing to rise at seven instead of eight, in order to have a chance for athletic sports or other amusement in the afternoon. But the great majority voted for the regulation hours. They want no break in their accustomed hours of sleep. The women, it is stated, turned down the proposed reform almost solidly.

There was another reason which influenced the clerks. It was a dread suspicion that Congress might perpetrate the early working part of the scheme. Suppose the lawmakers, they argued, should conclude that the government clerks might get to work at eight o'clock the year round and work until 4:30. This awful possibility induced many clerks to vote against the daylight hours movement, and it has been killed, so far as the government service is concerned.

Vagaries of a Cold.

In winter cold may settle in the bowels. In the summer it may give you colic or summer complaint. But don't fear appendicitis or inflammation of the bowels. At the first pain or cramp take Perry Davis' Painkiller in warm water and relief will come at once. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'. A large 36c size as well as the 50c size.

WASHINGTON NOTES BREEZILY TOLD

An Attempt Being Made to Get an Appropriation to Purchase Equipment for Aeronauts' Experimentation.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—The efforts of General Allen, chief of the signal corps, and of the war department to secure from Congress an appropriation to purchase sufficient equipment to undertake experimentation in aeronautics having failed, the United States will be a somewhat barren field for aeronauts and aviators during the coming year. The one dirigible balloon in the possession of the department will make flights at Omaha, where the army has its only gas plant. Here, officers and men will be taught how it feels to be in the air. Trial flights may also be made to Fort Leavenworth, but outside of this the government will take no cognizance of aeronautics as a part of the future equipment of armies.

Lieutenants Lahm and Foulis will not remain at Fort Omaha. As soon as they put the dirigible into shape they will return to Fort Myer, Washington, to take lessons from the Wright brothers and Herring in the handling of aeroplanes. These machines, if they meet the requirements of the war department, will be experimented with, but their delivery has little other than a scientific interest for the department has no fund with which to purchase more than one of each.

Despite the apparent apathy on the part of Congress, efforts will be continued by the signal corps to establish to the satisfaction of the national legislators the value of the aeroplane in military operations. American inventors have achieved their successes in the face of a disheartening lack of interest and support from the government. Professor Langley who it is acknowledged, did more for aeronautics than any other person with the exception of the Wrights, was made the target of ridicule by certain congressmen whose knowledge of the problems of flight was confined to the observation of birds. The Wrights themselves happen to be in the United States because the war department saw fit to use a portion of the fund appropriated for the board of ordnance and fortification to encourage them in their work. Even the medal voted the Wright brothers in honor of their achievement will not be done by a noted artist because Congress did not supply sufficient money for this purpose. The design will be executed at the mint.

There is every hope, however, that at the forthcoming session, an appropriation may be secured to take up aerial experiments in earnest. With the problem of flight, to a certain extent, solved, it is now of the utmost importance to determine how the advantage so gained may be put to practical use. As weapons of defense or attack, aeroplanes and dirigible balloons are not likely to be effective or dangerous at the present stage of development. In conjunction with the use of wireless telegraphy, however, they may be of incalculable benefit in the conduct of a military campaign by disclosing the enemy's position. For scouting purposes they would be invaluable.

The question of dropping explosives is still a hypothetical one. It is pointed out that it is no easy matter to drop a bomb with any accuracy which might

have a destructive effect, from great heights. The possibilities of development, however, are innumerable. To determine these and to solve the problems still confronting navigators of the air, is the desire of the army signal corps. It remains to be seen whether or not Congress may think it worth the effort.

Senator Flint is four knots behind. All his friends here are laughing about the recent joke on the California senator and telling him to speed up his engine. It happened this way: Representative McLaughlin, also of California, introduced a bill near the close of the last Congress, providing that the government establish a steamship line on the Pacific coast from Panama to Puget sound. The bill made a hit in California, where the merchants have to ship either by Harriman's trans-continental line or Harriman's Pacific Mail Steamship company. McLaughlin got telegrams by the score from his constituents, congratulating him on his bill.

And Flint got a few telegrams also. His political friends wanted to know why he had allowed McLaughlin to catch him napping, and said something about the fact that he will run for re-election next year. Even the "organization" in California, which is popularly supposed to be on good terms with the Harriman line, wired him to introduce a bill. The bill needn't pass, but he must get busy at once, and introduce it anyway. Flint rushed over to the House document room, secured a copy of McLaughlin's bill, scratched out the word "House" and substituted "Senate," scratched out McLaughlin's name and substituted his own and wired the news to his friends on the Pacific coast. Thereafter the pro-Flint papers in California fondly referred to the bill as the "Flint bill."

Then the old Congress died, and both Flint and McLaughlin reintroduced their bills in the extra session. McLaughlin, however, quietly changed his bill to require a speed of 16 knots an hour for the proposed steamships instead of 12 as his old bill had read. Flint, unsuspecting, re-introduced his bill in the old form. Friends of the California senator discovered the discrepancy, and have been poking fun at him ever since.

McLaughlin intends to keep ahead. He went down to Panama just after the House finished considering the tariff bill and it was given out that he would study conditions to urge the passage of his steamship bill. The story was printed broadcast in California, and then Flint got some more telegrams. Whereupon the senator announced that he, too, would go to Panama to study conditions as soon as the Senate adjourns. But meanwhile McLaughlin had given the signal "full speed ahead" and was sailing for Panama at 16 knots an hour. He was interviewed when he came back and told of conditions and how he hoped to remedy them by his bill.

After Congress adjourns, Flint will make his trip to Panama, but McLaughlin still has the lever up to the full speed clutch. While Flint is in Panama, hurrying over the ground, McLaughlin will be in California making speeches about HIS bill for a government-owned steamship line on the Pacific coast.

If the two California statesmen keep up the race, the bill ought to go through the next Congress at the rate of about 20 knots.

The national capital is in the throes of its annual summer struggle between the various executive departments for supremacy on the base ball diamond. This would be apparent to any visitor who should happen to stroll down to the

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for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. Is this not a significant fact worthy of careful consideration?

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THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs, is not anything like advertised secret compounds or patent medicines.

THE ONE REMEDY for women devised by a regularly graduated physician of vast experience in woman's ailments and carefully adapted to her delicate organism.

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White lot any afternoon. This plot of ground is the big lawn-covered oval back of the White House. Every afternoon from two to three base ball games are in full swing there.

Each department has an organized team and all are members of the Departmental league. A silver trophy cup goes to the winner each year, and the games draw several thousand fans to the White lot every afternoon.

The department of the interior recently played its first winning game. The next day Fred Dennett, commissioner of the general land office, wandered into the office of Robert G. Valentine, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, who was acting head of his bureau in Commissioner Leupp's absence.

"There were only nine men from the interior down at yesterday's game," said Dennett. "Don't you think we could get more men out? You know interior's got to win that pennant this year and I guess that it's up to the land office and the Indian office to furnish the players."

"I think something should be done about it myself," agreed Valentine. "That was a good pitcher you had in yesterday," said Dennett; "have you any more like that little fellow?"

"I really didn't know he was in my office," said Valentine. Whereupon he pressed a button and sent for the pitcher. It was the first time the young man had ever been summoned before his chief and he came in fully expecting to be disciplined.

"That was a good game you pitched yesterday," said Valentine, "and we want to congratulate you on it. This is the commissioner of the general land office and he liked your work very much."

The youngster's face brightened. "But

my arm wasn't in shape at all. I threw it out trying to get down the spit ball last Sunday," he remarked.

"See here," said Valentine. "You must get more men out for the game. If we have only nine men we have no substitutes. See if you can't get the boys interested." And the youth departed.

"In helping all I can," said Dennett, "my chief clerk has orders to let the players go at four o'clock."

Valentine rang for his chief clerk. "Let the ball players in the bureau leave at 3:55 o'clock," he ordered.

Too much friendly curiosity on the part of the public threatens to end President Taft's golf playing. After the recent game with Walter Travis, late champion of the United States, General Edwards and F. Oden Horstman of this city, he expressed himself rather forcibly on the matter and said he had just about reached the conclusion that he would be obliged to quit golf, altogether.

"I had hoped," he said, "that I might play once or twice a week, but if a crowd attends every time I go to the links, I'll have to stop. There's no fun in going around the course with a lot of people at your heels."

The officials of the Cherry Chase Golf club have done and will do everything in their power to guard the president against outside interference, but as the links cover a great deal of ground, and are not surrounded by trespasser-proof fences, it is impossible to prevent outsiders from trailing in behind the president. By the time he has made half a dozen holes he has a "gallery" of twenty or thirty persons plodding along at a more or less respectful distance behind him. Every time he makes a good drive there is a delighted chorus of "Good! 'Great! 'Fine work! Isn't he in grand form

to-day?"—and when his ball goes wrong there is just as heartfelt an outburst of "To bad!" "Isn't it a pity!" "What a shame!"

The president is not of a nervous disposition, but he would certainly feel more at his ease if he were not followed during his play. When he first began golfing in Washington, soon after the inauguration, he proceeded to the links unaccompanied by the secret service guards, but lately they have been in his party.

"The president needs the physical exercise that golf affords," said one of the army officers who frequently accompanies the executive on his recreation trips, "and I believe that if the public at large knew that it was his earnest desire to be alone, they would make no further attempts to watch his game."

The demand for false hair by the feminine population of the United States—as well as a few of the men folks—has boosted the figures of the exports from China from 56,133 pounds in 1907 to 207,414 pounds, according to a report from Vice-Consul General Stuart J. Fuller of Hong Kong. The hair is brought in Hong Kong from the interior, where it is cleaned and sorted, according to length and quality. It is then packed and either is stored or disinfected, in accordance with quarantine regulations, and shipped to New York. There it is treated so that its color and texture can be altered, and is made into switches, curls, bands and wigs. The demand has assumed so much importance that one concern has sent an agent directly to Hong Kong to make direct purchases.

Despite the avowed intention of the present administration to reduce the naval appropriation, it is difficult to understand how, with the constantly in-

creasing number of ships placed in commission, the vessels are to be manned and the naval establishment is to be kept up to its present efficiency.

The Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky are now in reserve undergoing repairs at the navy yards. The new battleship South Carolina, now in course of construction at Groves shipyard, will have her acceptance trials in October, and the Michigan, within a few per cent. of completion, will have her trials in July. Both of these will require a full crew and complement of officers. Moreover, the Delaware and North Dakota, the new Dreadnoughts of the navy, are within twenty-five per cent. of completion. The Florida and Utah are building and the Wyoming and Oklahoma are not yet laid down, but have been authorized.

In addition to these vessels, five torpedo boat destroyers are more than half completed and seven submarines are within from seventy-five to eighty-nine per cent. completed; and the ships now in commission in the navy are not likely to become obsolete or taken out of commission for some time to come.

In line with President Taft's views, however, Secretary Meyer is shaving down the preliminary estimates submitted to him by the department chiefs for the annual budget. The same retrenchment is being striven for in other departments of the government.

Woman Killed in Texas.

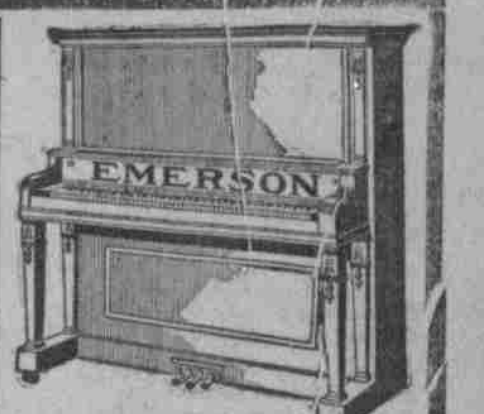
San Angelo, Tex., May 26.—Reports from Tom Green and Concho counties say that many head of cattle and a sheep were drowned in Sunday's storm. Fifty houses are reported destroyed. Mrs. W. J. Peebles of Vancouver was killed by falling timbers. The loss is \$100,000.



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